merchandise may be released otherwise

than for exportation.

(f) If it is determined on the basis of the foregoing that the merchandise is subject to the provisions of the said section 307, the Commissioner of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, will publish a finding to that effect in a weekly issue of the Customs Bulletin and in the

FEDERAL REGISTER.

(g) Any merchandise of a class specified in a finding made under paragraph (f) of this section, which is imported directly or indirectly from the locality specifed in the findings and has not been released from Customs custody before the date of publication of such finding in the FEDERAL REGISTER shall be considered and treated as an importation prohibited by section 307, Tariff Act of 1930, unless the importer establishes by satisfactory evidence that the merchandise was not mined, produced, or manufactured in any part with the use of a class of labor specified in the

finding.
(h) The following findings made under the authority of section 307, Tariff Act of 1930 are currently in effect with respect to the merchandise listed below:

Merchandise	Country	T.D.
Furniture, clothes ham- pers, and palm leaf bags.	Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.	53408 54725

[28 FR 14710, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51253, Dec. 21, 1988]

§12.43 Proof of admissibility.

(a) If an importer of any article detained under §12.42(e) or (g) desires to contend that the article was not mined, produced, or manufactured in any part with the use of a class of labor specified in section 307, Tariff Act of 1930, he shall submit to the Commissioner of Customs within 3 months after the date the article was imported a certificate of origin in the form set forth below, signed by the foreign seller or owner of the article. If the article was mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in a country other than that from which it was exported to the United States, an additional certificate in such form and signed by the last owner or seller in such other coun-

try, substituting the facts of transportation from such other country for the statements with respect to shipment from the country of exportation, shall be so submitted.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

I, ————, foreign seller or owner
of the merchandise hereinafter described,
certify that such merchandise, consisting of
(Quantity) of
(Description) in ————— (Number
and kind of packages) bearing the following
marks and numbers ————— was mined,
produced, or manufactured by
————— (Name) at or near
—————— (Name) at of hear —————, and was laden on board
Carrier to the United
States) at ————— (Place of lading)
(Place of final departure from country of ex-
portation) which departed from on
; (Date); and that
(Class of labor specified
in finding) was not employed in any stage of
the mining, production, or manufacture of
the merchandise or of any component there-
of.
Dated ————

(Signature)

(b) The importer shall also submit to the Commissioner of Customs within such 3-month period a statement of the ultimate consignee of the merchandise, showing in detail that he had made every reasonable effort to determine the source of the merchandise and of every component thereof and to ascertain the character of labor used in the production of the merchandise and each of its components, the full results of his investigation, and his belief with respect to the use of the class of labor specified in the finding in any stage of the production of the merchandise or of any of its components.

(c) If the certificate or certificates and statements specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are submitted within the time prescribed and the Commissioner finds that the merchandise is admissible, the port director concerned will be advised to that effect, whereupon he shall release the merchandise upon compliance with the

usual entry requirements.

§12.44 Disposition.

Merchandise detained pursuant to §12.42 may be exported at any time before it is deemed to have been abandoned as hereinafter provided for. If it